

## GIGANTIC EFFORT OF HUNS MAKES BUT DENT OR TWO IN ALLIED LINES

NEARLY MILLION  
GERMANS FLUNG  
INTO BIG EFFORT

Vicious Attacks Along Circular Line From Soissons to Neighborhood of Rheims.

## ALLIES FORGING AHEAD

At Bottom of Pocket at Villers-Agron-Aiguizy.

Gains Slight but Important, Paris and London Views of Enemy Move Vary.

(Associated Press.) The Germans have thrown nearly a million men into the gigantic battle between Soissons and Rheims and have been viciously counter-attacking around the circular line that stretches from Soissons to the neighborhood of Rheims.

Even this formidable force, however, appears to have made not more than a dent or two in the allied front in its latest effort, while at various points progress for the allies, slight but important, is reported. Regarding the strength of the German force, unofficial advice states that there are seventy-one Teuton divisions engaged in this struggle. The strength of a German division is about 15,000 on a normal footing, so that if all the units resisting the allies north of the Marne have been kept up to standard, there are 1,065,000 men trying to hold the line until the situation is relieved. Of these divisions there are ten drawn from Crown Prince Rupprecht's army in the north.

The German crown prince had in the neighborhood of 500,000 men between Rheims and Chateau-Thierry when the attack across the Marne began on July 18. The increase in the number of divisions engaged in the battle would appear to indicate that he had since that time drawn heavily on other army groups. It would seem that this action on his part reflects the importance of this battle in the eyes of the German high command.

Allies Advance at Aubilly. Through the German counter-attack, the Americans were driven back from Clerges, southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois, while to the northwest of Fere, the Americans have also been forced out of Beugneux, into which they had penetrated after passing through Grand Rozoy.

Buzancy, situated on the west side of the Crise river, about five miles south of Soissons, has also been the scene of heavy fighting and the battle appears to have been general along the line south of that point, notably in Plessier wood, near where the front troops abruptly to the east. On the other end of the line, however, the battle has been sharp engagements but reports credit the allies with making an advance at Aubilly, in the Ardre valley, west of Rheims. They have also forced ahead further down toward the bottom of the pocket, at Villers-Agron-Aiguizy.

Opinions Differ. While these counter-blows against the allied lines are general and of great violence, it is not believed in London that the enemy intends to make a real stand south of the Vesle river, Paris, on the other hand, seems to believe that the Germans may have fixed upon the present location of their armies as the field upon which they will turn at bay.

There have been patrol operations along the British front, but nothing significant has occurred there. Little has been reported to amplify the Copenhagen dispatches that Turkey and Germany have broken off relations. Amsterdam advises, however, indicate that Turkey intends to pursue an aggressive policy in the Caucasus region, the field supposedly set aside for German exploitation. This may carry a measure of confirmation of the rumor that the quadruple alliance has broken over the division of spoils subsequent to the peace treaties with Russia and Rumania.

TURKEY CUTS RELATIONS  
WITH GERMAN EMPIRE

So Constantinople Reports—Climax of Excitement Against Central Powers.

London, July 30.—The relations between Germany and Turkey have been severed, according to direct information from Constantinople. This announcement is made by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. The excitement against Germany, the adviser further says, has been growing particularly after last week's events. The Germans recently demanded the cruiser Hamidieh, the only large ship then in possession of Turkey as compensation for the Brest-Litovsk. A German cruiser, which was destroyed in the Dardanelles, while under the Turkish flag. Despite Turkey's protest, the Hamidieh has departed for Sebastopol with the German flag flying.

Washington, July 30.—While no official notice of the breach of relations between Turkey and Germany—or, rather, the central powers, for without doubt Austria is involved with Germany in the dispute with the Ottoman government—has reached Washington, officials expressed little surprise at the Copenhagen dispatch received from London saying that Germany and Turkey had severed relations. In official circles here for some time past it has been realized that in her efforts to serve both Turkey and Bulgaria in the division of spoils resulting from the enforced peace treaty with Rumania, Germany had incurred the ill will of both her allies.

## Huns Will Make Stand

Indications That German Retreat Has Reached Limit.

Paris, July 30.—The fierceness of the fighting Monday, it is believed here, is a sign that the German retreat has reached its limit, and that the enemy will make a stand with his right wing on the plateau south of the Crise and with his left on the hill south of the Ardre. For the defense of this line it is held, the Germans will devote all of Gen. Von Boehn's army and the reserve divisions taken from Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

FRENCH RETAKE  
TOWN BEUGREUX

After Being Driven Out by New German Thrust—No Cessation Battle.

## AMERICANS HOLD FIRM

Against Heaviest Enemy Efforts to Dislodge Them North of Ourcq.

London, July 30.—Another German thrust drove the French out of Beugneux, near Grand Rozoy, northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois. This town, however, was recaptured from the enemy. London, July 30.—(4:41 p. m.)—American troops in the Soissons-Rheims sector have been fighting virtually without cessation along their whole line for the last twenty-four hours. The German defense had stiffened, and the Americans had made very little progress up to noon today, according to dispatches this afternoon.

(Associated Press.) With the American army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 30.—(1 p. m.)—Under a fire from the enemy only slightly less than that of yesterday, the Americans on the front north of the Ourcq held on to their positions this forenoon, and even advanced a little toward the road from Serignes to Serigny. Repeated efforts by the enemy to dislodge the Americans were futile. On the Americans' left the French are moving forward. To the right the lines are holding steadily. The guards that were brought up by the Germans to attack the American front yesterday appeared today to have been withdrawn by the German command.

The fighting is the heaviest the Americans have experienced. Their conduct is winning the praise of the French observers.

"AMERICANS TOO BRAVE,"  
REPROACH OF FRENCH

Commissioner Tardieu's Compliment Replied to by Ambassador Sharp.

Paris, July 30.—American soldiers in the fighting on the Marne salient showed themselves equal to the best French troops, declared Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, at a dinner in his honor last night at the American university union. Prof. George Nettleton, of Yale university, presided, and representatives of many American universities and colleges were present. "The first great battle in which your own troops have participated extensively has been a great victory," Capt. Tardieu said. "The part taken by your soldiers is well known to France. The soldiers of the American divisions which, on the morning of July 18, gained six kilometers have shown themselves to be the equal of the best French troops. Your rank and file, officers and staffs are deserving of the same praise."

"Every one at the front, including the enemy, knows well what the American army is worth and what new power will be let loose in the course of the Star-Spangled Banner."

Hard Months Ahead. "The war is not yet over. Hard months are ahead of us, but we have already taken the initiative. As far as numbers go, the critical times are over with us. Under the strong leadership of a chief who is worthy of France—Premier Clemenceau—we have erected the first success. In common with you Americans, we and our allies are standing ready for the supreme effort. The faith which is inspiring us will not falter."

William G. Sharp, the American ambassador, in response, said: "American soldiers could not help being brave after such examples of magnificent courage as displayed by the French troops. The first million is here. Another million will follow, and as many millions as are necessary to bring the cause of democracy to victory. Only the other day Premier Clemenceau, the grand old man of France, said to me: 'I have a reproach to make you. Your soldiers are too brave, too reckless to be asked to win on the side of timidity.'"

"I replied that this was the best reproach I could expect to hear. I had much rather that Americans should win on the side of bravery, recklessness and determination than on the side of timidity."

700,000,000 POUNDS TO BE ASKED OF HOUSE COMMONS. London, July 30.—The largest appropriation demanded since the beginning of the war will be submitted to the house of commons Thursday, says the Daily Telegraph. The vote of credit to be asked will be for 700,000,000 pounds. The previous highest was 570,000,000 pounds voted a year ago. The new appropriation is required to finance the war until the end of October.

## SAMMY MACHINE-GUNNING FOR HUNS



American machine gunners have been in a large measure responsible for the great victory over the Germans between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons. This American official photograph shows a Yankee machine gunner of the Second division taking a whack at the Huns from a trench.

KERENSKY ARRIVES IN  
THIS COUNTRY INCognito

Chicago, July 30.—Alexander J. Kerensky, former premier of Russia, is in the United States, having arrived incognito on a recent steamer, according to telegraphic word received here from John A. Haggerty, a naval gunner, who says he was a fellow passenger of the Russian statesman. The telegram, addressed to William H. Burges, associate editor of Domestic Engineering, and published in the Chicago Herald and Examiner, reads in part: "Passenger with Kerensky on steamer arrived at Great Lakes coast afternoon 15th. Great liner Justicia torpedoed. Attacked again at midnight same day. No casualties. Kerensky calm. Traveling incognito."

AUSTRALIANS PENETRATE  
ENEMY LINE IN FLANDERS

Prisoners Captured—German Artillery Displaying Activity Northwest of Albert.

London, July 30.—German positions in the Morris and Aytte valley region, on the Flanders front, were entered last night by Australian troops, who took forty prisoners, the war office announced today. The enemy artillery was active in the region northwest of Albert, and has also shown activity at a number of points between La Bassée canal and Ypres. The statement reads: "We captured 40 prisoners last night in a successful raid in the neighborhood of Aytte. 'Shortly after midnight Australian patrols entered the enemy's positions about Morris. Forty prisoners have been taken by our troops in this locality. 'The hostile artillery has been active with its guns northwest of Albert, and has also shown activity at a number of points between La Bassée canal and Ypres.'"

RUSSIAN CRUISERS  
REPORTED SEIZED

By Czecho-Slovak Forces—Object Clouded, Probably Friendly to Allies.

Washington, July 30.—The Czecho-Slovak national council here today announced that they had received information that Czecho-Slovak forces have succeeded in seizing two Russian cruisers in the harbor of Novorostok some time last month and that these forces were able to inflict considerable damage on the bolshevik forces there. According to the officials of the council, this information reached them through Bohemian newspapers which had received the news from Russian sources. It was assumed at the headquarters here that this operation was an isolated one and that the forces which had engaged in it had returned to their headquarters. What became of the cruisers taken, officials here said, they had not been able to learn. The information regarding the operations in the harbor of Novorostok, which is on the Black sea, was more or less fragmentary. The exact date of the operations and their objects were clouded. Officials said that it was entirely likely that this force was endeavoring to find a way whereby a junction could be made with the entente allies sympathy just as the thousands of Czecho-Slovak have congregated at Vladivostok in the hope that they would be able to get to France via Canada or the United States. The Bohemian accounts stated that the captured cruisers were utilized to shell the bolshevik garrison at Novorostok.

Other reports received by the national council here were that the Czecho-Slovak forces were continuing their operations in Siberia with success. Officers of the Czecho-Slovak forces, which now are at Vladivostok, are en route to Washington to confer with Dr. T. G. Masaryk, the representative of the organization here. They will make suggestions for co-operation between the entente and the Czecho-Slovak along lines designed to make the Czecho-Slovak the dominant force in Russia.

TURK TO HANDLE  
OWN AFFAIRS

Report of Break With Germany Arouses Intense Interest in Washington.

## COMMENT IS WITHHELD

Knowledge of Increasing Friction Factor Preventing U. S. Declaration of War.

Amsterdam, July 30.—Turkey is going to handle the situation in the Caucasus according to her own ideas. This is indicated in a telegram from Constantinople dated July 28, which quotes an article in the newspaper, Nasfiri Ekinci, presenting the Turkish viewpoint.

"We have nothing to say against the principles laid down in the Brest-Litovsk treaty," says the article, "but when the Caucasus, newly reorganized, turned toward us, and, master of its own destinies refused to be bound by the treaty, what was more natural than for us to take into consideration the necessities of this new situation created on our important eastern front? Could we close our ears to the appeal of the government of a people largely of the same race and same creed as ourselves?"

"We are aware of the action and its progress, to place under German control this and Italy increased a logical consequence of the application of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. How could this treaty be taken into consideration in the affairs of the Caucasus, seeing that the bolshevik government has not even been able to return to us in accordance with the treaty, our eastern frontier and that in the Caucasus influences entirely independent of the bolshevik government have arisen?"

Increasing War Weariness. Washington, July 30.—Official explanation of the report sent via London from Copenhagen by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company asserting that "relations between Turkey and Germany have been severed," had reached Washington today. Officials admitted their intense interest in this report. They could not explain it, however. While accepting that there has been constantly increasing friction between Turkey and Germany growing out of the Rumanian situation and the increasing war weariness in Turkey where the Young party is now in disfavour, officials did not believe it sufficient to warrant any break at this time. However, they were endeavoring to get something official on the subject. Pending such word, however, all comment was withheld.

Some officials were inclined to look with suspicion on the reported friction and break. Admitting that anti-Germanism was growing in Turkey they insisted that the German influences in the court of the new sultan still were strong enough to retain control. It also was pointed out that on many occasions when Germany desired to distract attention from the military situation she had fattered "near diplomatic discussions" through neutral sources. There were officials in Washington who believed that this might well be true of the present report.

## Showers, Says Billy 'Possum

I never knew I had so many friends. My hand is weary shaking. It's difficult to comprehend the things that local things are taking. Three good cigars, two drinks I've had today. That's never cost a cent. One chap said he was fixing things today. I wonder what he meant? The weather? Probable showers and continued cool tonight and Wednesday.

STATE DEPARTMENT  
HAS NO CONFIRMATION

Washington, July 30.—The state department today was without the slightest confirmation from anywhere of the Copenhagen report that the relations between Germany and Turkey have been severed. Officials very frankly expressed the belief that the story was without foundation. One high official, after explaining that not a single confirmatory word had been received, added significantly: "Even Turkey can be expected to concede that it would be wisest for her to get new friends before she overthrows the old ones."

CAPT. HUPP, OF IOWA,  
LED MEN OVER OURcq

Westerners Had Chief Part in Brilliant Action—Huns Raise White Flag.

(Associated Press.) With the American army on the Aisne-Marne front, Monday, July 29.—The crossing of the Ourcq river was effected by the Americans on Sunday in brilliant style in the face of great difficulties, the Germans having destroyed the bridges and placed their artillery and machine guns in advantageous positions to resist the attempts at a passage. The Franco-American forces had planned to cross the Ourcq before daylight on Sunday, but the German heavy artillery held the slopes leading to the river under fire, which continued all night. The Americans repeatedly started to advance during the night, but as often were held back by the fire of the enemy machine guns and heavier artillery. During one of the lulls in the German firing, Capt. Allen Hupp, of Corning, Ia., worked his men up to center of the field, the slopes of which led to the Ourcq. Just then the Germans resumed their attack in full force. Immediately Hupp and his men dug in and held on where they were until daylight.

Counter Battery Work. Meanwhile the German artillery had been quieted somewhat by the heavier artillery of the allies carrying out counter battery work. Choosing an opportune moment Hupp's men dashed to the river, jumped in with a splash, and waded across, cheering as they waded.

Corporal Chris Bertelsen, of Sioux City, was among those of the first wave to cross the river. They immediately went after the machine guns on a hill on the north bank of the Ourcq. The fire which they opened on the enemy nest at this point was so intense that the Germans raised a white flag. Anticipating a nice bag of prisoners the Americans rushed up, only to be opened upon again by the enemy machine guns as they approached. Then the Americans let loose with the full weight of their fire against the Germans, who again raised the white flag. Twelve Germans were killed and nine captured in this operation.

TENNESSEE BOY FALLS  
IN FIGHTING ON MARNE

South Pittsburg Contributes Gallant Young Hero to Country's Cause. Tuesday's casualty list carries the name of Roy Carroll of South Pittsburg, as among those severely wounded in the fighting on the Marne front during the past few days, in which the Americans have played such a gallant part. Young Carroll before entering the army was a moulder of South Pittsburg. He is a son of A. C. Carroll, well-known resident of Marion county. Young Carroll, with sixteen other boys voluntarily enlisted in the army the next day after war was declared on Germany. He was a member of a motor truck company. He is well known and highly respected in South Pittsburg where he had lived practically all of his life and the news of his misfortune will carry with it a sense of sorrow to his many friends, who, however, will unite in honoring the young hero for the gallant service he has rendered to his country.

AMERICANS LOSE TOWN  
EAST FERE-EN-TARDENOIS

German Thrusts Along Entire Aisne-Marne Front Fall Heaviest Against Sectors Held By United States Troops—Cierges Entered By the Huns.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 30.—The Germans have been counter-attacking very heavily along virtually the entire battle front, according to news which reached London shortly after noon today. Their attack was an especially heavy one in the American sector and resulted in driving the Americans out of the village of Cierges, about five and one-half miles southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois.

Another German thrust drove the Americans back from Beugneux, near Grand Rozoy, northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois.

Some advance has been effected by the allies in Ardre valley, along the easterly side of the front, towards the village of Aubilly. A certain amount of ground likewise has been gained in the center in the neighborhood of Villers-Agron Aiguizy.

The main advance on the westerly side of the front seems to have been at Grand Rozoy, about five miles northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois. The French here are progressing on the crest of the plateau between the Vesle and the Ourcq.

There has been heavy fighting near Buzancy, five miles south of Soissons, and also in the Plessier wood, about five miles further south. In this latter locality forty-five prisoners were taken, belonging to three divisions of the enemy now engaged in the Marne salient. There are seventy-one such divisions, of which ten belong to the northern army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

The enemy's withdrawal is reported still orderly, and military opinion in London discounts the possibility of any rounding up of Germans in the salient.

No Change During Night. Paris, July 30.—There was no change in the situation north of the Marne last night, says the statement from the French war office today. The statement reads: "During the night no event of importance was reported from the front north of the Marne."

71 German Divisions (International News Service.) London, July 30.—(1 p. m.)—Violent fighting is in progress along the whole Aisne-Marne front, especially between Villers-Agron and Buzancy. The French have advanced farther in the sector of the Ardre towards Aubilly and also in the neighborhood of Villers-Agron and Grand Rozoy, where they are progressing towards the plateau between the Ourcq and Vesle rivers. A heavy struggle is raging around Buzancy and Plessier wood where four hundred prisoners were taken from three or four German divisions. The enemy, it is estimated, has put 71 divisions into the battle so far, ten of them being withdrawn from Prince Rupprecht's army in Flanders. (Seventy-one divisions is 1,065,000 men.) Strong German counter-assaults were delivered northeast of Aubilly-le-Chateau and southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois. The German counter-assaults wrested Cierges from the Americans and Beugneux from the French. (Cierges is slightly less than five miles from Fere-en-Tardenois and Beugneux is about three miles from Aubilly-le-Chateau.)

VON MACKENSEN TO  
REPLACE LUDENDORFF

Field Marshal's Arrival at German Headquarters Announced From Berne.

Paris, July 30.—Field Marshal von Mackensen has arrived at German headquarters and it is reported that he will replace Gen. Ludendorff. A dispatch from Berne today, signed by the official statements of the German war office which supported reports that he had succeeded Field Marshal Hindenburg as chief of the German general staff. When Hindenburg was made chief of staff Ludendorff, who was quartermaster-general of the German army, was made Hindenburg's chief of staff. Within the past few weeks, however, it was reported that Hindenburg and Ludendorff had disagreed on military policy and that the former had fallen ill. At various times his death has been reported. Mackensen, who was born on the eastern, Rumanian and Balkan fronts. German newspapers indicate that the greatest possible efforts will be made by the Germans to hold on along the Crise and Ardre hills.

WIFE U. S. ARMY OFFICER  
CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

Mrs. Elsie V. Sires to Face Trial in Federal Court at Greenville, S. C.

Greenville, S. C., July 30.—Mrs. Elsie V. Sires, wife of Capt. Edward B. Sires, of the 308th sanitary battalion, formerly stationed at Camp Sevier, must face trial in federal court at Greenville at its term on the charge of violation of the espionage act passed by the United States congress. Mrs. Sires, who was born and reared in Germany, and married Capt. Sires while he was a sergeant in the American army stationed in the Philippines, was given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Blythe today. She was bound over to district court for trial and released on \$1,000 bond which she justified in cash from her own possession. Witnesses testified that today heard Mrs. Sires say that it was not true that the Germans cut off the hands of children and that they outraged women; that the Germans had a right to sink the Lusitania, that the accounts of the German atrocities are lies and the defendant is also accused of making other declarations of a similar nature.

PLENTY OF CLASS 1  
MEN TO FILL NEEDS

Invasion of Deferred Classifications Not in Immediate Prospect.

Washington, July 30.—Invasion of the deferred class is not an immediate danger, members of the senate and house committees on military affairs said today, in spite of the fact that class one is being rapidly exhausted. Class one as at present constituted, including no men of the last registration, it was pointed out, but only men who registered on June 5, 1917. Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder has given arbitrary orders that at least fifty per cent. of the 150,000 men who became 21 during the last year be placed in class one. It is confidently expected that class one will be increased by nearly 100,000 when the new registrars are classified.

The new class one men, together with those of the 1917 registration placed in class one, should give sufficient men to meet the requirements of the next two months at least, it was said. Some members of the military affairs committee believed there would be enough to fill all calls until the end of the year, because of the limited capacity of the cantonments. Nevertheless Gen. Crowder has power to order quarterly registrations of men becoming 21 and may set September 5 as a new registration day if men are urgently needed.

GADSDEN BOY WOUNDED  
IN BATTLE NEAR RHEIMS

Name of Lieut. Allen Mathis, of Second Training Camp, in Casualty List.

(Special to The News.) Gadsden, Ala., July 30.—Lieut. Allen Mathis, Company E, 104th infantry, was wounded in action in France, according to a message received by his father, G. H. Mathis, a Birmingham man, who is in Gadsden today. Lieut. Mathis is a graduate of the Alabama university and the second officers' training camp. Shortly after the close of the second camp Lieut. Mathis was sent east, leaving soon afterwards for France. He is one of the best known young men of this city. His mother, Mrs. G. H. Mathis, is a well-known woman formerly of Gadsden, now on the Chattanooga platform in Ohio. Lieut. Mathis made his home with his mother here. No details of his wounds are available, but it is understood he was in the fighting near Rheims when shot down.